

THE U.F.A.

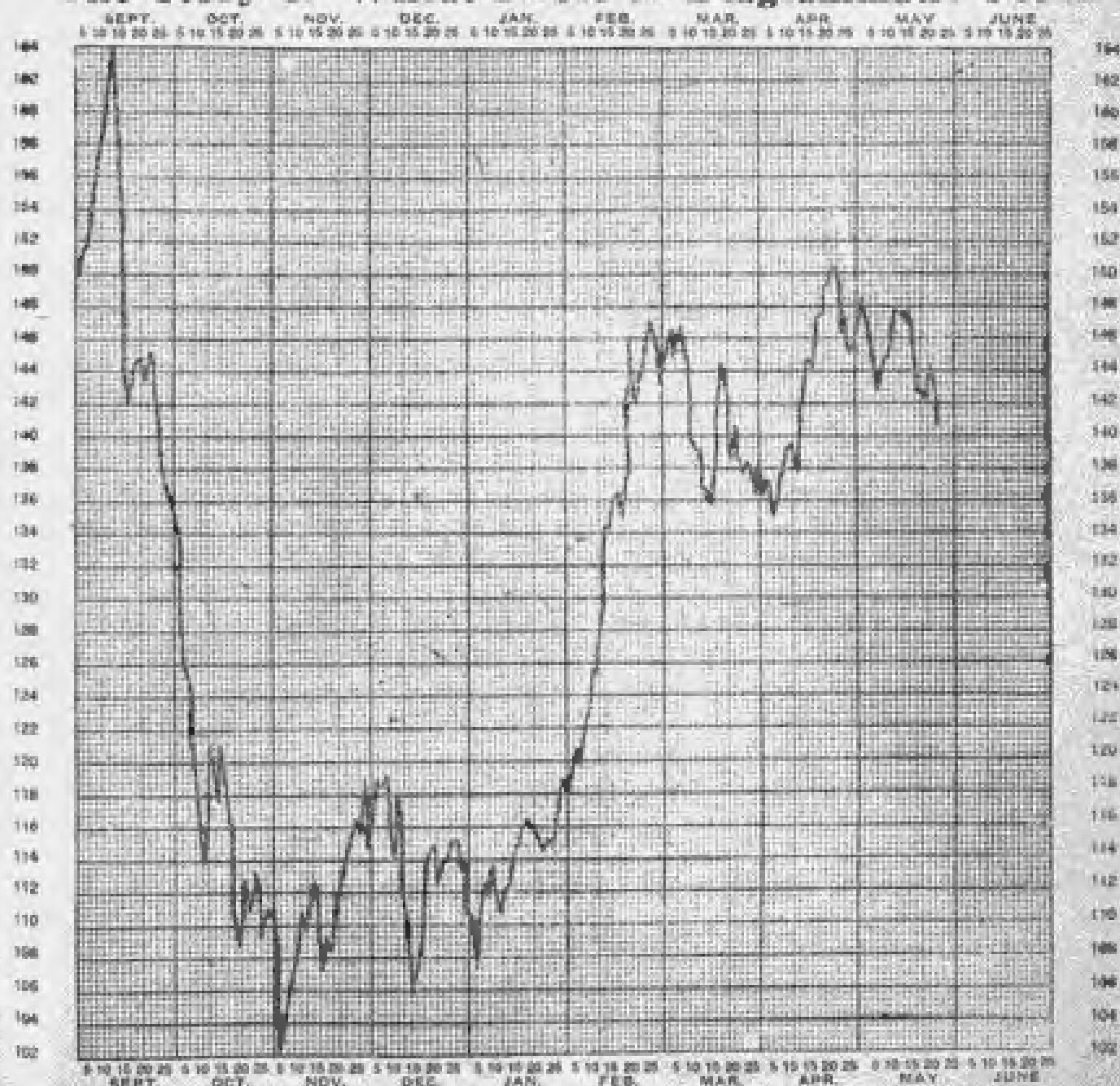
PUBLISHED BY
THE UNITED FARMERS of ALBERTA

VOL. I.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, JUNE 1, 1922

No. 7

The Story of Wheat Prices in Diagrammatic Form



In the chart above the figures in the vertical columns represent the prices in cents of No. 1 Northern at Winnipeg. Each of the columns bounded by heavy vertical lines represents a month. The irregular black line shows the variation in prices between September 1st, 1921, and the fourth week in May, 1922. The price rose from 120 on September 1st to 150 about September 10th, when the first wheat began to run, and then fell rapidly, reaching the low level of 102 during the first week in November. It rallied slightly, but continued below 120 until early in February. In the chart the peak of the "crash" bounded by the line of steeply declining prices late in September and in October, and the line of rising prices in February, practically three-quarters of the farmers' wheat was sold. President Wood expressed his opinion, before the Agricultural Committee of the House of Commons, that an efficient Wheat Board operating in the sale of a normal crop of Canadian wheat, would save the producers at least ten cents a bushel, or \$25,000,000 on a crop of 250,000,000 bushels, by systematic marketing, and that this saving of ten cents to the producer need not involve any increase in the price of flour to the Canadian consumer.

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THE U. F. A.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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Vol. I.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, JUNE 1st, 1922

No. 7

Commons Committee on Agriculture Unanimously Recommends Wheat Board

The immediate creation of a national wheat marketing agency for the marketing of the 1922 crop, possessed of all the powers of the Board of 1919 which it is within the jurisdiction of Parliament to grant, with the exception of the power to market flour and other mill products, was recommended by unanimous vote of the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization on May 26th. The resolution passed by the committee recommended that an act of Parliament be passed, providing for the creation of the proposed agency, and that this act become effective by proclamation as soon as two or more of the Provinces shall have conferred upon the agency such powers possessed by the Wheat Board of 1919 as come within Provincial jurisdiction. It is anticipated that the report of the committee will be debated in Parliament during the present week, when a decision may be reached by the House of Commons.

Modifies Original Resolution

The new resolution is a modification of the resolution originally moved by R. M. Johnson, on May 11th. This called for the creation by concurrent Federal and Provincial legislation of a Wheat Board with powers similar to those of the Board which handled the 1919 crop.

On May 11th Hon. W. R. Motherwell, the Federal Minister of Agriculture, for the first time openly attacked the proposal to create a compulsory Board, declaring that he had always been opposed to such a Board, and in favor of a voluntary pool as advocated during the election campaign last year by Mr. Meighen. Mr. Motherwell was reminded that throughout the campaign the electors of Regina had been publicly urged to vote for him on the ground that he would, if returned, fight for the restoration of the Canadian Wheat Board as constituted in 1919. To this his retort was, "Well, can you control your supporters?"

Minister's Opposition Unsuccessful

In spite of the opposition of the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Johnson's resolution, calling for the creation of a Board possessed of all the powers of the 1919 Board, was carried by the committee on May 16th. It was brought in as a report of the special sub-committee, and was adopted by 32 votes to 23, after an amendment by Mr. McMaster, stating that "it is not expedient in the public interest to re-constitute the Canada Wheat Board or any other Board with powers of compulsorily acquiring wheat from the producers," had been defeated by 34 votes to 27. A large number of Liberals had absented themselves from the Committee when these votes were taken. All the Liberals present except two voted against Mr. Johnson's resolution, which was supported by the Progressives and some Conservatives.

Following this victory for the supporters of the Wheat Board, Mr. Motherwell suggested that certain changes be made in the resolution. On May 23rd he recommended that the words "similar to the Canada Wheat Board of 1919" be deleted from the resolution, because, he said, it was assumed that the Federal Parliament alone had not power to restore such a Board. He urged that flour and other wheat products should be exempted from the operation of any Wheat Board established. Mr. Johnson agreed to accept the Minister's suggestions if these suggestions would assist the

passage of a resolution providing for the creation of a Wheat Board such as the West desired.

The Final Recommendation

The resolution carried on May 26th was moved by Mr. Johnson, and seconded by Mr. Jelliff. It read:

"That it is desirable in the national interests that the Government immediately create a national wheat marketing agency for the marketing of the wheat crop of 1922.

"That this agency be given all such powers of the Wheat Board as are within the jurisdiction of Parliament to grant, except as they include the direct marketing of flour and other mill products.

"And that an act be passed, based on this resolution, to become effective by proclamation as soon as two or more of the Provinces have conferred upon this agency such powers possessed by the Wheat Board of 1919 as come within Provincial jurisdiction."

Can Proposed Board Be Efficient?

Will a marketing agency formed in accordance with the terms of this resolution be capable of meeting the needs of the producers? Can a Wheat Board which lacks power to control the marketing of flour and other mill products be efficient? These are questions which have been raised since the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture and Colonization modified its original report. President Wood, in an interview, expresses the opinion that an agency such as is now proposed can be made efficient, that it can be made to meet the needs of the farmers, even though control of mill products be not an essential part of the scheme, provided that the marketing agency is given a free hand in negotiations for the sale of wheat to Canadian millers.

Liberal Press Views

Mr. Motherwell's refusal to accept responsibility for the promises made in his behalf during the general election has called forth much public criticism, including that of many Liberal newspapers. The Regina Leader ridicules the Minister's declaration that he never favored a compulsory Wheat Board. Condemning his doctrine that a candidate should not be responsible for the declarations of policy made by his supporters, the Lethbridge Herald remarks, "That is an entirely new doctrine, and in Mr. Motherwell's case would have been considered sincere if it had been expressed during the campaign when the Wheat Board slogan was being featured in newspapers and on the billboards. That was the time to repudiate the declaration of his supporters that he was in favor of the Wheat Board." The Edmonton Bulletin, an opponent of the Wheat Board, declared on May 20th, "When the Progressives in Parliament unitedly and determinedly demand a Wheat Board, and are backed either aggressively or tacitly by the large majority of the daily press of the Prairie West, the Government is placed in a difficult position, to say the least, if the demand is refused. The Government has yielded so often recently to less powerful pressure that the chances of its yielding in this case are at least a good bet." The Morning Albertan of Calgary remarks that, "Where there is a will for a compulsory wheat pool there will be a way for a compulsory wheat pool, no matter what the Canadian constitution provides."

The fourth chapter of "The History of Agriculture," by Dean Howes of the University of Alberta, is unavoidably held over for publication in the next issue of "The U.F.A."

The New Canadian Parliament in Session

By the U.F.A. Members in the House of Commons

OTTAWA, May 17.—The greatest event of the last two weeks was the victory of the advocates of the compulsory Wheat Board in the standing committee on Agriculture. Mr. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture, made a vigorous attack yesterday on the proposal to re-establish the Board, and as his attitude was supposed to reflect the policy of the Government, the Progressives felt that little hope remained. Today, Mr. Motherwell again attempted to beloid the question. Several Progressives then spoke and at 12:30 the vote on the resolution introduced on May 11th (asking that an act be passed to become effective by proclamation as soon as two or more Provinces have conferred upon the Board such powers as come within the Provincial jurisdiction), was taken, resulting in a victory for the Wheat Board by the narrow margin of four votes.

We feel very greatly encouraged and when the report of the Committee comes to the House in a few days the position of the Progressives will be much stronger than had an adverse vote been recorded. There is no doubt that the victory for the Wheat Board in Committee was a great surprise to everybody.

An Election Slogan.

Mr. Motherwell's antagonism is puzzling those who followed that gentleman's election campaign. The slogan "Vote for Motherwell and the Wheat Board" still dances before our eyes and sounds in our ears. Is it another election pledge repudiated?

Mr. Woodsworth (Lab.) made an effort to secure information as to amounts paid in income tax on incomes of from \$2,000 up, in the Dominion, in Manitoba, and in Winnipeg. He was told that the Government had no information.

One may be puzzled to know why the members do not take up at once matters arising out of questions asked and endeavor to receive greater satisfaction, or at least an explanation. This is not done because by rule of the House questions placed on the order paper for reply by members of the Government are not debatable.

Repayments Over \$20,449,109

The Premier stated on May 4th that Reimbursements owed the sum of \$20,449,109.49 and Greece \$7,320,473.13, on the loans made by the Canadian Government in 1919.

It was ascertained that the right of the Government to enforce payments on excess overages at terminal elevators has been definitely challenged, and the matter is now in the hands of the Department of Justice.

The Crow's Nest Pass Agreement and the whole question of freight rates were referred by the House to a special standing committee following a protracted debate. It is felt by the Progressives that this action was a very grave mistake and imperils the existence of the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement.

Active Railway Lobby

A well organized lobby is already in action on behalf of the railways and it is known that certain compromise reductions on some staple commodities, even below the reductions that would be effected by the return of the Pass Agreement, are

The articles printed on this page are issued in behalf of the U.F.A. members as a whole, by a press committee appointed by the members. W. T. Lucas, M.P., is chairman of the press committee. Information upon the progress of the fight for the restoration of the Wheat Board is given elsewhere in this issue.

suggested should the Agreement be abrogated or its operation prevented for a further period. The situation is serious and a grave danger exists that once more the West is to be robbed of its rights. The Progressives will stand firm for the return of the Pass Agreement.

The debate on the militia estimates stirred up a considerable amount of political ill-will, and was sensational in its outcome. A great deal of more or less sincere flag waving was done by the Conservatives and by the Minister of Defence, Mr. Graham. It was unfortunate for the Minister that he had made so imperialistic and so militaristic a speech when the estimates were introduced. He could otherwise have retired with better grace when later his own party forced him to reduce the estimates by a substantial sum.

Proportional Representation

Proportional representation was under discussion for three hours. Mr. Good, an Ontario Progressive, introduced a resolution which asked for the application of the Alternative Vote method in single member constituencies where more than two candidates are running, and asked for the constitution of some multi-member constituencies for the purpose of applying and demonstrating P.R. at the next general elections. Mr. Good made a very complete survey of the whole principle of P.R. and travelled all over the globe in search of examples of its useful application. Indeed, he left little to be said by any of the supporters of the principle.

Mr. McMaster and some of the advanced Liberals supported Mr. Good. But Mr. Laidlaw (Con.) interjected the dread of group system menace into the discussion, maintained that P.R. would develop groups and so wreck responsible, stable government, and threatened that it was unconstitutional. Every proposal that promises better conditions or higher citizenship to the people of Canada is immediately branded by the reactionaries "unconstitutional." The Premier himself expressed his full support of the principle and said that he was "glad of the opportunity of helping to further an electoral reform of this character." Unhappily, at the moment when a vote was about to be taken on the resolution, the Hon. Charles Maclellan rose and talked it out of the House. His whole argument was, "the people of Quebec must have an opportunity of expressing an opinion in an election on the principle before this Parliament introduce legislation so important. There was little hope, however, even had a vote been secured, that the resolution would have carried, for there would have been lined up in opposition the greater part, if not all, of the Quebec Liberals, some Ontario Liberals, and all the Conservatives.

A stormy evening session on the railway estimates resulted in the serious dis-

closure that large contracts for steel rails were let just about election time. The rails were not required and the late administration's defence was that the contracts were necessary in view of the unemployment. Unhappily, however, for that contention it was also ascertained that all the contracts had been let to large private concerns, notably Dominion Iron and Steel, and Algoma.

The Prime Minister announced during the week of May 8th, that private members' days would cease on May 15th. This means that a great number of very important resolutions are shelved for this session. Mr. Shaw asked, however, that special consideration be given that resolution which dealt with "re-distribution," and asked for a day to be named for this question. The Prime Minister replied that the Government had no objection, but would like to select its own time for the consideration. It now remains to be seen what was meant by the Hon. Mackenzie King selecting the time.

In the discussion on Air Board estimates, one of the Alberta members secured the information that the High River air station would be maintained and if possible more work done by the Aerial Patrol in Southern Alberta than last year. This will be satisfactory news to the many Locals which are interested in this work.

The Naval Estimates

Another reversal of policy on the part of the Government took place this week. Mr. Graham, Minister of Defence, announced in part that the present ships in commission are to be tied up and that on the Pacific at Esquimaux, and the Atlantic at Halifax, an establishment of one small ship and two trawlers of about 450 tons for training be created. The Conservatives and the press attacked this policy with vigor and a few days later Mr. Graham threw in a destroyer on each coast as a sort of make weight. A heavy debate taking the character of an "obstruction" is being waged by the Conservatives, which kept the House until 1:30 a.m. this morning. The debate is adjourned for a few days and one hardly dares hazard a guess as to the outcome.

A debate on a resolution asking for the prohibition of the manufacture and importation of oleomargarine occupied the House during two sessions on Monday, May 15th, and did not terminate until almost 1:30 o'clock next morning. The resolution was defended as being necessary to protect the dairy industry and objected to because it aimed to confer special privilege. It was defeated on a mixed vote.

The Election Rumor

The development of Representative Government goes on warily. The great-

(Continued on Page 7)

*After several days' debate, the House passed the estimate of \$1,000,000 for naval service, which is \$1,000,000 less than the amount spent last year. The first proposal of the Minister of Defence was to scrap five ships, but a subsequent announcement was that only three, one cruiser and two submarines would be discarded. The ships retained will be used as the basis of a volunteer naval service. The Government program was vigorously criticised by the Conservatives on the ground that it was insufficient, while the Progressive leader declared in favor of a five-year naval holiday for Canada.

Departmental News from the Capital

By the Publicity Commissioner, Government Building, Edmonton

THE NATURAL RESOURCES

Pointing out that the Alberta Government might not be any better off, for a few years at least, with the administration of its own resources on its hands, and also setting up a very definite claim for compensation for certain land alienated by the Dominion Government prior to 1905, Premier Greenfield has issued an official statement on his negotiations with the Government at Ottawa during the recent conference with reference to the transfer of the natural resources. The official statement is, in part, as follows:

"The first few sessions of the conference were taken up largely in an effort to define certain general principles to serve as a basis for negotiating an agreement. For obvious reasons we allowed the Manitoba and Saskatchewan representatives to take the lead in the discussions during the first few sessions.

"On account of approaching elections in Manitoba, Premier Norris did not feel authorized to continue negotiations after receiving from the Dominion Government the general statement already published in the daily press. We did not consider it advisable to become a party to this statement, partly because we were prepared to continue negotiations in the hope of reaching a definite agreement, but mainly because we did not wish to agree to any statement which might be construed as stepping on from any consideration of alienations of natural resources prior to the formation of the Province in 1905.

"As there was a clear understanding between the Provincial representatives that each Province should, at any time, be free to act independently if thought advisable, we remained a few days after the Manitoba and Saskatchewan representatives had left for home, to see if any basis of compromise could be found which would be satisfactory to this Province.

First Point of Difference

"The first important point of difference arose from the insistence of certain members of the Dominion Government that no consideration whatever should be given to alienations or dealings with the natural resources prior to 1905, it being urged that at that time a settlement had been reached behind which we should not go. The importance of this question to the Province may be gathered by a reference to one item, viz., lands alienated for railway purposes. Of a total of 13,541,928 acres granted from within the present Provincial boundaries as subsidies for railway construction, 10,969,865 acres were alienated a few years prior to 1905. Of this amount, approximately 6,160,000 acres were granted for railway construction entirely outside of the Province. Had the first petition for Provincial autonomy been granted in 1900, we would now clearly be entitled to some consideration for these lands. In view of the fact that these lands were selected throughout the Province and carried with the patents all mineral rights, it becomes of considerable importance that any negotiations for the return of the resources should not be limited to the period since 1905, and we felt obliged to make a very positive claim for compensation for these lands at least.

GRASSHOPPER MENACE

While many millions of grasshoppers are hatching out, the necessity for enclosing the utmost economy in the use of poison bait is urged. There is very little bran left in Canada. It may be impossible for the Department of Agriculture to fill repeat orders from districts which have not used the utmost care with present supplies. The greatest economy will be effected in districts in which breeding grounds are located as soon as the grasshoppers hatch out. Farmers who stubbed in rye last fall are cautioned to watch their fields very closely. The statement has been made by those in authority that unless the utmost cooperation is exercised by every farmer in the districts affected, in the movement to stamp out the pest, the entire crop of whole districts will be threatened with destruction. These are not idle statements made merely to alarm the farmers, but are made after careful study of the situation and with the object of impressing upon every individual farmer the importance of keeping on the job in the campaign against the pest. It is essential that every farmer do his utmost. The failure of one farmer to take the proper steps to kill hoppers on his place may undo all the work of all the other farmers and organizations in his district.

"The second difficulty arises from the fact that there is very little knowledge of the real benefit to be derived by the transfer of the resources. There seems to be a generally exaggerated idea, not only of the wealth of our resources, but also of the immediate benefit to be derived by the Province from their acquisition. The result is an impatience on the part of some to any suggestion that past dealings with the resources should be considered at all and the insistence that we should be contented to take over the remaining resources and give up all the present subsidy without any compensation whatsoever for any resources hitherto alienated.

The Important Figures

"The figures obtained from the Department of the Interior for the year 1913-20 (which may be taken as an average year) show as follows:

Receipts	
Lands	\$782,000
Timber	156,580
Grazing	90,000
Forestry	40,580
Mining, including coal sales and rentals	310,177
Royalty	181,642
Petroleum	160,000
Dominion Parks	75,783
Total	\$1,806,582

Expenditures	
Civil Government	\$499,044.79
Immigration	520,414.24
Geodetic Survey	19,892.18
Dominion Lands Salaries	271,812.30
Dominion Lands Surveys	223,232.12
Protection of Timber	316,571.17
National Parks	230,742.55
Water Powers	41,894.44
Irrigation	307,945.66
Maps	12,070.12
Cost of Litigation	1,408.10
Total	\$6,436,790.87

"Omitting as being purely Dominion matters all items of expenditure excepting Civil Government, Dominion Land Salaries, Surveys and Protection of Timber, there still remains in these four items an expenditure of \$1,304,312, as against a revenue of \$1,806,582, or a balance somewhat less than the present subsidy. Admitting that we should be able to administer the resources more economically than the Dominion Government, there would still be large demands for development work and the organization of a Department in the Civil Service so that it is very doubtful if, for a number of years, the Government would be in a better position by the acquisition of the resources than it is with the present subsidy.

"Throughout the discussions, Premier King exhibited the most earnest desire to arrive at some basis of settlement of this long standing problem and to effect such a settlement, we believe, would be willing to give a very generous consideration to the claim of the Western Provinces. Like his predecessor, however, he must keep in mind the practical question of what settlement would receive the endorsement of the House, so that the most serious practical difficulty in solving this vexed question is the attitude of the representatives of the Eastern Provinces who feel they have an interest in the whole question.

"We believe, however, that very decided progress was made during the conference at Ottawa and the Premier has certain suggestions under consideration which, after he has conferred with his Government, may lead to some basis of settlement which could be entertained by this Province."

Provincial By-elections

The by-elections to fill the three vacancies in the Provincial Legislature existing in Whitford, Sedgewick and Ribstone, will be held during the month of July. These vacancies were created by the resignation of Hon. Chas. Stewart in Sedgewick to enter the Dominion Cabinet, the unseating of A. S. Shandro in Whitford, and by the death of C. O. F. Wright of Ribstone, shortly after the session ended.

Meetings of Cabinet

Following the return of Premier Greenfield and Attorney-General Brownlee from Ottawa, full cabinet meetings have been held at which all the members, including Mrs. Parlyb, have been present, and at which discussion has taken place on a large number of important matters now pending in Government circles. Decision has not yet been made on a number of these matters.

RIBSTONE AND SEDGEWICK CONVENTIONS WILL NOMINATE.

A convention of the Ribstone U.F.A. and U.P.W.A. Provincial Political Association will be held in Car on June 7th. The most important business before the convention will be the selection of a candidate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. C. O. F. Wright, late M.L.A. for Ribstone.

A convention will be held in Sedgewick June 7th, when a candidate will be nominated.

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The Provincial Secretary's Page

Information from Central Office for Officers and Members.

U.F.A. SUNDAY.

Locals of the U.F.A. are again reminded that June 18th is U.F.A. Sunday, and it is hoped that every Local will arrange a special meeting for this day. The purpose of U.F.A. Sunday is that members may realize the religious significance of the movement, and that the church and the farmers' association may consider the principles and aims that they have in common. Where it is impossible for Locals to arrange with a local minister or other speaker for an address, they should communicate with their Director, who will endeavor to secure speakers for them.

MAILING "THE U.F.A."

A supply of cards, to be signed by individual members of Locals, is being sent to each U.F.A. secretary. The following notice, printed on each is explanatory:

"We are required by the Post Office authorities to secure the signature of each member desiring 'The U.F.A.' paper. Where there are two or more members in one household, it is only necessary to fill out one card unless more than one copy of the paper is desired.

Upon receipt of these cards properly filled out at Central Office, a mailing list of individual members of the U.F.A. desiring the paper will be compiled. As soon as possible Central Office will commence to mail the paper individually to the names and at the addresses of members noted on these cards.

"The paper cannot be mailed to you at your address until a card has been received at Central Office signed by both yourself and the Local Secretary, and stating the year for which dues have been paid."

If any Local should not receive these cards, or should receive an insufficient number, an additional supply can be obtained on application to Central Office.

This matter concerns only members of the U.F.A. and not other subscribers to the paper.

JUNIOR CONFERENCE OPENS NEXT WEEK.

As previously announced, the University Week for Farm Young People will be held this year from June 7th to June 15th, inclusive, at the University of Alberta, Edmonton. As in former years, the program is under the direction of the Department of Extension and the College of Agriculture. The staff will be assisted by officers of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A., and by trained leaders in young people's work. Lectures will be given on practical agriculture, nature study, botany, geology, etc., on community problems and public questions; the program includes also short talks on character, educational moving pictures, community singing, sports, and other special features. One afternoon will be devoted to a business session of the Junior U.F.A. delegates.

Three Successful Conferences

A circular letter to all U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals, signed by the Provincial U.F.A., U.F.W.A., and Junior Branch Secretaries, deals with the part of the organization in making the Conference a success. It reads, in part:

"The first year (1919) one hundred sons and daughters of U.F.A. members

attended. By means of a fund subscribed to by our Locals, the fares of all delegates were refunded. In 1920, the delegates again numbered one hundred, and although the Junior Conference Fund was not sufficient to pay all fares, it was possible for the U.F.A. to refund the total traveling expenses of all delegates. The third year (last year) was the most successful in point of attendance and interest, one hundred and sixty young people being present; but unfortunately the fund was not sufficient to cover the total fares. However, over sixty per cent of the amount was given back to each U.F.A. delegate.

Wide Sphere of Influence

"We cannot fail to realize what a tremendous influence this week of opportunity has on the lives of the young people who attend. Furthermore, the sphere of influence extends not only to the young people themselves, but each delegate returns with a vision of larger life and service, which has its effect on the whole community. Locals that have already sent one or more delegates to the University for this short course need no further persuasion to send a larger quota this year. The glowing accounts which the young people brought back have convinced them that this is an opportunity which cannot be denied our future rural leaders. But we would especially appeal to those Locals who have not participated in the Conference. Even if the financial situation is difficult and funds are hard to secure, we must remember that our highest duty in life is to prepare the next generation for more efficient service than we have given. Surely there is no community that can deny at least one young person such a privilege. Every thinking man and woman in your Local will realize the far reaching results you will attain by sending one or more boys and girls to the Conference each year, thus extending to young people in the most remote districts at least one short week of University life. By doing so we are making a contribution towards the rural life of our Province which time can never destroy.

"The plan to be followed has already been outlined in the April 1st issue of 'The U.F.A.'"

"Names of all young people who wish to attend the Conference should be sent to Central Office as soon as possible. All members of Junior Branches (U.F.A.) Junior members of U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals and sons and daughters of U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. members in good standing are eligible. Only these will receive assistance from the Junior Conference Fund subscribed by U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals. Send in your subscription and list of delegates at once. Address Junior Conference Fund, U.F.A. Central Office."

—19—

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS IN FRENCH.

Constitutions in French, containing the Constitutional Amendments passed at the last Annual Convention, can now be obtained from Central Office. The Amendments can also be supplied on separate slips, to be pasted into the 1931 Constitutions.

THE NEW CANADIAN PARLIAMENT IN SESSION.

(Continued from Page 4)

not step forward this session has been the breakdown of the power of the caucus in the Liberal party on at least two occasions. The first was on the famous McMaster resolution when one member broke the shackles of party control, the second on the amendment of Major Power to the militia estimates. The major and a large body of supporters absolutely ignored party pressure and stood firm for the reductions they advocated. Needless to say, this has given rise to a great deal of speculation and rumor. It would be well to be eternally watchful, for events might very readily become such as to bring about an early election. E.J.G.

A CORRECTION.

In the Ottawa despatch submitted by the U.F.A. members for publication in the May 15th issue, reference was made to a resolution introduced by Mr. Kay, which sought to prevent any daylight saving enactment in any part of Canada. Mr. Kay's name appeared in error as "McKay," which is the name of the member of the House for North Bedford, Ontario. Mr. McKay was not in any way responsible for the resolution.

(10)

ALBERTA SOLDIER SETTLEMENTS

Questions asked by Alfred Speakman M.P. for Red Deer, elicited the information from Hon. Chas. Stewart, Minister of the Interior, that altogether 27,416 returned soldiers had been established on farms by the Soldiers' Settlement Board of whom 8,674 were in Alberta. On January 31, 1922, the number of these soldier-settlers reported as failures in the Dominion was 2,352. Of the Alberta soldier-settlers who had not been successful 124 had been completely sold out; the land of 5, the stock and equipment of 426 had been sold, and the cases of 143 were not completed. Returns from 418 sales showed a net gain to the crown of \$71,739.80. The salaries and expenses of the Soldiers' Settlement Board up to Feb. 28th, 1922, totalled \$7,463,269.43.

Since the beginning of 1922, a total of 16,744 immigrants have entered Canada. Of these 4,525 are British; 8,919 from the United States, and 4,227 from other countries.



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The U. F. W. A. and Juniors

In this issue Mrs. R. Clarke Fraser, Convener of Young People's Work, appeals to every farm community to send at least one boy or girl to "University Week for Farm Young People," which begins in Edmonton on June 7th, and discusses several plans by which the necessary expenses may be raised. Miss J. B. Kidd, Secretary of the U.F.W.A., urges parents to obtain for their children the full educational advantages to be obtained in the districts in which they reside. Miss Peel offers some suggestions to Junior Clubs.

UNIVERSITY WEEK.

What are you doing to enable a Junior in your district to attend the "University Week for Farm Young People" which begins on June 7th? At least one boy or girl should be sent from each community. But someone says, "How are we to finance it?" Last month a beautiful centrepiece was donated to one Junior Local, and tickets were sold at 15 cents each, and this brought in sufficient to send one delegate. At another place, ice cream was made and sold after a joint meeting of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A., clearing twelve dollars. Another U.F.W.A. has taken a Junior Conference Fund collection at every meeting this year, and now has the necessary funds. Where the Juniors have a Local of their own, they usually can finance themselves, but we would also like to see representatives from localities where there is no Junior Branch. It is not too late yet. Let each Local do what it can, for it will be an opportunity to that boy or girl that may not be possible again.

HENRIETTA FRASER,

Convener of Young People's Work.

GRADUATION EXERCISES FOR GRADE VIII.

In a recent article in "The U.F.A." Mrs. R. B. Gunn, Convener of the U.F.W.A. educational committee, made the following statement: "The regrettable fact in connection with educational work is that, in spite of the interest manifested in the subject, so small a percentage of children finish Grade VIII."

Many causes have been suggested for this condition, but the most necessary thing to consider is the remedy. This is the part of the problem in which we should all be interested. Perhaps some of us sit back with a sigh of satisfaction and say, "I'm thankful my boys and girls have a good education, anyway." This is indeed something to be thankful for. The fact that some children are given the advantages of education in spite of every obstacle is the result of their parents' constant determination that nothing shall interfere with this important matter. On the other hand boys and girls with every opportunity frequently fail because of lack of interest on the part of parents. So many mothers send their children off to school in the morning and receive them home at night without a thought of interesting themselves in what has occupied their child's mind during the five and one-half intervening hours. It is not surprising then that the child gets the impression that the hours spent at school are simply so much time to be filled in without achieving results of any kind.

U.F.W.A. Locals could do a tremendous amount of good by arousing public

sentiment in their own communities in regard to this matter of pupils finishing the eight grades. Many Locals have already appointed committees to pay regular visits to the school, which is admirable indeed. But why not go a step further in the right direction, by asking one of the most interested members of the Local to prepare a little talk on the advantage of a good education, the facilities for education at hand in the community, advising every boy and girl to let nothing stand in the way of the completing of at least grade eight?

The Local as a whole, or a committee appointed by the Local, might confer with the teacher regarding the progress the pupils are making from year to year in passing from one grade to another. If the teacher is approached in the right way she will appreciate this co-operation with the organization and the interest displayed by the Local will call forth her best efforts.

Then those who have passed the Grade VIII examination should be made to feel that they have accomplished something really worth while. A dinner or picnic might be planned in their honor, and, by all means, formal graduation exercises as soon as the returns from the Department are received. It would be well, if possible, to get some outside speaker to give an address and let the successful Grade VIII pupils march in before the exercises begin, occupying prominent seats.

This recognition of successful effort will have a marked effect on pupils of the lower grades. They will realize that this matter of passing the Grade VIII examination is something to be anticipated with eagerness and earnestly striven for.

Many ways of encouraging both pupils and teacher will suggest themselves to the progressive Local. By perseverance it is possible for a Local to establish the custom that each family will consider no alternative than that each child will take advantage at least of the educational facilities furnished in the district.

J. B. KIDD,

Provincial Secretary U.F.W.A.

SUGGESTIONS FOR JUNIOR CLUBS

We have on hand at Central Office, a large supply of folders, very attractively designed, teaching the four sides of our movement—the Social, Economic, Vocational and Educational. These cannot help but interest you, as they contain valuable helps for making your club a success. I feel sure any Local which follows this program carefully cannot help but succeed and feel more than repaid for their efforts in organizing.

A few of the events mentioned are "Junior U.F.A. Band or Orchestra," "Annual Junior U.F.A. Picnic or Field Day—Local Association Entertains as Guests Neighboring Associations," and "U.F.A. Graduation Day for All Pupils Passing Grade VIII and High School Exam. Engraved Pin given Graduating Pupils. Addresses, Recitations, Musical Items; Junior Yell, etc."

Doesn't that sound interesting? A post card to the Junior Branch Secretary, will secure any number of these folders you may wish, so don't delay.

EVA M. PEEL,

Secretary, Junior Branch.

Causes of Depression in Farming and Industry

A SYMPOSIUM OF OPINIONS

A public inquiry into the bearing of finance and credit upon the present depression, in form somewhat similar to the inquiry recently proposed in the Canadian House of Commons, is being sought in Great Britain by the supporters of the Douglas scheme, who contend that the inclusion in the personnel of the proposed board of men (representatives of business and other interests) not committed by their antecedents against the consideration of new views in economics, is essential to any useful inquiry. It is also contended that the most complete publicity in all proceedings is vital.

PART SEVEN.

What is Real Credit of Canada?

Commenting on the definition of real credit previously given, the Ottawa Citizen asks: "What, according to this definition, is the real credit of Canada? Every year there is a steady increase in the capacity of the Canadian people to produce and deliver goods. This increase is much greater than the mere statistical records indicate. But, even confining it to the statistics of production, and of the means to produce, the figures indicate that there is nothing wrong with Canada's real credit.

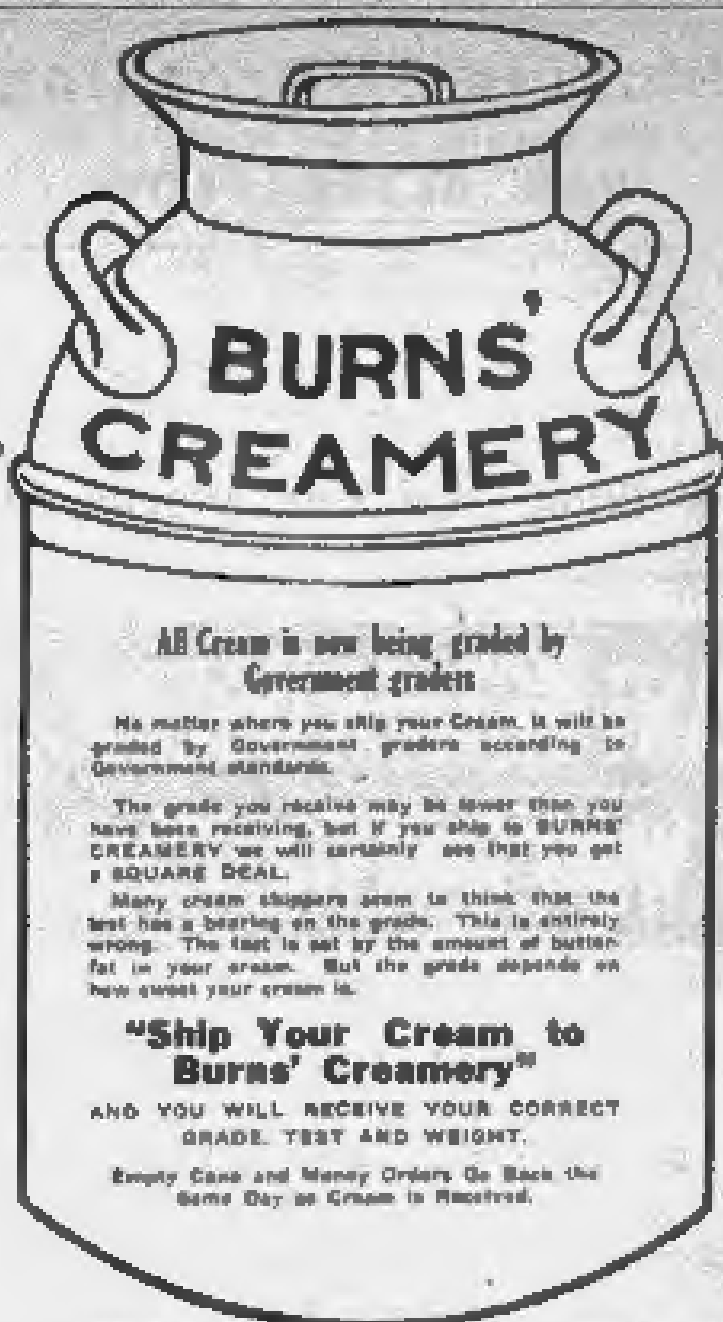
Farm Products Worth \$2,000,000,000 Annually

"According to the Dominion bureau of statistics the total value of farm production alone, in Canada, is very nearly \$2,000,000,000 a year. Under the heading of manufactures the value added is \$1,500,000,000. It would possibly be a conservative estimate to say that the total value of commodities extracted directly from nature, plus value added by subsequent processes, including values added by transportation and trading agencies, is more than \$4,000,000,000 annually.

"In addition to this total of production, there is the annual production of what might be termed capital goods, as distinct from goods for immediate consumption. Every year there is a substantial increase in development by the building and extension of public improvements, manufacturing plants, power plants, railways, canals, dry-docks, ships, telegraphs, telephones, houses, roads, and similar forms of increased production.

"A distinguished British statistician, Dr. J. C. Stamp, made a 'seasoned inventory' for the Journal of the Canadian Bankers' Association in 1924. He estimated the value of Canada's assets at more than \$11,900,000,000. In the same Journal for October, 1913, Mr. R. R. Chas, Dominion statistician, made an estimate nearer \$15,000,000,000. The *Money Times Annual*, in January, 1918, gave the total of \$13,000,000,000 as an inventory of the national wealth of Canada.

"The above statistical estimates were based on information collected in different years. The Dominion Statistician's figures are probably a fairly reliable approximation; and there is a constant increase in this total. This increase of the total value of Canadian assets, under actual conditions, may be conservatively estimated at \$2,000,000,000 a year. All the new machinery and development, annually, added to the \$4,000,000,000 of total production of commodities direct



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from natural resources and manufactures, would make the annual money value of total production about \$4,000,000,000.

Production Twice as Great as Consumption

"What is the cost value of total consumption of goods and produce in Canada? Is it \$2,000,000,000 a year? Estimating the annual expenditure of the average family of five at \$1,600 (in the most populous portions of Eastern Canada the average is no doubt much lower than this) the total national consumption would be less than \$2,000,000,000 a year. At this rate total national consumption is only half of total national production. The real credit of Canada would seem to be fairly sound, then, when the Canadian people are able to produce twice as much as they consume.

"Much of the excess of production over consumption is production of machinery, plant, public improvements, and development still further to increase Canada's capacity to produce and deliver the goods as, when and where required. The real credit of the nation is drawn upon annually to less than half its capacity. An increase in the purchasing power of the people of Canada would tend, at once, to set the potential credit of the nation in circulation. Increased purchasing power would increase the demand for commodities; increased consumption would stimulate production."

(It may be pointed out that the question of exports and imports has no direct bearing on the statement that consumption is about one-half production. Total consumption of commodities made in the home market and of commodities imported, to put the statement in another way, is about one-half of total production, including production for export.)

Policy of "Muddling Through"

As previously stated, Major Douglas' credit scheme has been adopted as a subject in the honors course in Economics at the University of Sydney, New South Wales. It has been endorsed by M. Prou, Professor of Economics at the University of Bordeaux, France, an economist of the highest European and world reputation, while in several European countries and in Japan groups have been formed for the purpose of studying literature on credit. At the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge the subject has aroused interest. Referring to the Douglas proposals two years ago, before they had attracted much attention in Europe, the London Times Literary Supplement said: "It is an unfortunate characteristic of our people that few public ideas become generally known until they are adopted or dead. There is, on the one hand, a popular distrust of any untried proposal, but on the other hand, efforts are rarely made to consider in advance the possibilities of a new scheme. The result is that as a nation we do no more than 'muddle through.' Politicians spring new proposals on us, good or bad, practicable or impracticable, and criticism is left mainly to the partisan opinions of their friends and opponents. For example, probably only a few people, and these technically interested in economic theory, are aware that Major Douglas' proposals, outlined and explained in his volume, have for some months occupied an important place among the various plans put forward to counter the economic crisis through which the country is passing. It is indeed possible that before many months have passed we may see them proposed. It would rarely be a

Milking machines, vegetable grading machinery and other implements reduced 1 per cent.

There is a corresponding reduction on these implements under British preferential tariff, but practically all are imported under the general tariff.

Tractors for farm work valued at \$1,000 or less, and parts thereof, will be free, as previously.

Tolls and farm wagons are reduced 1 per cent, under the preferential tariff and wagons 1 1/2 per cent, under the general tariff. Haulage is reduced 1 1/2 per cent, under the preferential tariff.

Wrought iron having four inches or less in diameter is reduced 1 per cent.

Dairying industry.—Paper milk bottle caps are reduced 1 1/2 per cent, and glass milk bottles 1 per cent, under both tariffs. Dairy tin holders with and sans for milk and cream are reduced 1 1/2 per cent, under the preferential tariff and 1 per cent, under the general tariff.

Fruit growing industry.—Fruit grading machines are reduced 1 1/2 per cent, under the preferential tariff.

Lumber industry.—Machinery for sawmills is reduced 1 1/2 per cent, under the general tariff and tools and cut saws 1 per cent, under the preferential tariff.

Mining industry.—Pneumatic parts of pumps are made free in all tariffs.

Fishing industry.—Gasoline, under 1.75 specific gravity and not exceeding 150 lb. required from 2 1/2 cents per gallon to 1 cent under the general tariff; manila rope not exceeding 1 1/2 inches in diameter is made free; cod clothing is reduced 1 per cent, under both tariffs. Fishing boats brought in 15 gallons will be entered as settlers' effects.

Clothing. Reduced 1 1/2 Per Cent.—Cotton fabrics, grey, bleached or dyed, corsets and cotton clothing, flannels, knickers, muslins, alpaca and Italian linings, woollen fabrics, cotton clothing, clothes, deer skins, cashmeres, tweeds, coatings, overcoatings and felt cloths, rubber clothing, knitted goods, hosiery and shoes, rayon hosiery are reduced 1 1/2 per cent, under the preferential tariff.

Automobiles.—Automobiles valued at not more than \$1,000 will be entered as settlers' effects.

Miscellaneous.—The preference on sugar is increased from one-quarter off in the general tariff to practically one-third.

Knitted ware, window shades and clothes wringers are reduced, under the preferential tariff, 1 1/2 per cent.

Certain liquid medicines, non-alcoholic, are reduced 1 1/2 per cent, under the preferential and 10 per cent, under the general tariff.

Cocoa, powdered, reduced 1 1/2 per cent, under the preferential tariff. Cocoa, in powdered form, is reduced 1 per cent, under the preferential.

The Laramie Platform

In the platform which was adopted by the Liberals in 1919, the party was "pledged to bring into effect the provisions of the tariff reduction, which declared in favor of the following articles being admitted absolutely free of duty, wheat, wheat flour and all products of wheat; farm tractors, mining, dog and animal machinery; rough and partly dressed lumber, gasoline and oil, harnesses and equipment; cornmeal and fertilizers; substantial reductions on wearing apparel and footwear; were also promised in the platform.

Milling a Fortunate Industry

Cash dividends ranging from 4 to 47 per cent, on common stock and 1 per cent, on preferred stock, together with substantial stock dividends and bonuses, have been paid by the principal milling companies of Canada during the period beginning in 1914 and ending in 1920, according to figures quoted in Toronto-Saturday Night from the 1921 edition of the Annual Financial Review. The figures appear in an advertisement by the Bankers Trust Co., Ltd., of Toronto, who offer for sale stock in a new milling enterprise. They indicate that during the recent period when farmers have been selling their products at cost, or below the cost of production, the manufacturing of grain products has remained a highly profitable enterprise.

A Prosperous Industry

As the millers have apparently had the good fortune to escape the depression which, hitting in agriculture, has affected almost every type of business and created great strains of unemployment, it is, perhaps, not surprising that the Canadian National Millers' Association should have shown a total lack of sympathy with the proposal for new improved marketing conditions for grain growers by the restoration of the Canadian Wheat Board.

THE FARMERS OF ALBERTA HAVE SAVED OVER

ONE MILLION DOLLARS

In premiums during the three years the Municipal Hall Insurance Plan has been in operation and the Board is commencing the 1922 season \$235,000.00 further ahead than they were when the Act came into operation.

MUNICIPAL HALL INSURANCE

carried over 70 per cent of the hall insurance written in Alberta in 1921, nearly three times as much as all the others combined. Total losses paid \$2,150,000.00, the largest amount paid in one year by any hall insurance organization in Western Canada. The plan

IS HERE TO STAY

and with an experienced office staff, thoroughly competent adjusters, and a full line of credit for the year's business already arranged for, the Board is

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Under the heading, "A Remarkable Table of Dividends," it is stated in the advertisement, "Next to growing the grain, flour milling is the most natural of all Canadian industries. Yet strangely enough this industry has not had the growth in Canada that its needs deserve, or that the amazing profits in it should have stimulated."

The Record of Dividends

The record of dividends paid by six of the largest milling concerns in Canada, as recorded in the Annual Financial Review, is given below. It is pointed out that "these dividends in most cases were only paid after setting aside substantial reserves out of earnings."

The Overy Flour Mills Company, Ltd.
Preferred shares 7% per annum regularly paid.

Common Stock Dividend.

1917 cash dividend, 16 1/2% and 15%.

1918 cash dividend, 17% and 12%.

1919 cash dividend, 17% and 15%.

1920 cash dividend, 12% and 10%.

Lake of the Woods Milling Company, Limited
Preferred shares 7% per annum regularly paid.

Common Stock Dividend.

1917 cash dividend, 4%.

1918 cash dividend, 10 1/2% and 1 bonus of 2 1/2% each.

1919 cash dividend, 12%.

1920 cash dividend, 12% and 2 1/2% bonus.

Maple Leaf Milling Company, Limited
Preferred shares 7% per annum regularly paid.

Common Stock Dividend.

1917 cash dividend, 17% and 11 1/2%.

1918 cash dividend, 18% and 14%.

1919 cash dividend, 17%.

1920 cash dividend, 17%.

1921 cash dividend, 12%.

The Maple Leaf Common shares were preferred to vote given as a bonus with the Preferred shares when they were placed on the market. The present value of the Common Stock is \$115 per share.

Western Canada Flour Mills Company, Ltd.
Common Stock Dividend.

1916 cash dividend, 5% and 3% and 10%.

in Victory Bonds.

1918 cash dividend, 1% and 3% and 10%.

in Victory Bonds.

1920 cash dividend, 1% and 3% and 14%.

in stock.

International Milling Company, Limited
Preferred shares 7% per annum regularly paid.

Common Stock Dividend.

1916 cash dividend, 10%, stock dividend 10%.

1917 cash dividend, 10%, stock dividend 10%.

1918 cash dividend, 10%, of which \$40,000

was invested in Common Stock.

1917 cash dividend, 47%, of which \$120,000

was invested in Common Stock.

1918 cash dividend, 47%, of which \$275,000

was invested in Common Stock.

1919 cash dividend, 10%.

1920 cash dividend, 15% and 10% Common Stock.

U.F.A. LEGAL DEPARTMENT

Question: If I buy machinery from a firm outside the Province of Alberta, do I get the protection of the Alberta Farm Machinery Act? Is there any significance in a statement on a contract that this contract is made at a point outside the Province?

Answer: It is most important that the contract for purchase of machinery should, if possible, be made with some company with a registered office within the Province which has complied with the Provincial requirements and would be held responsible under the laws of our own Province. Where outside companies make contracts providing for the acceptance of same without the Province all the conditions will be favorable to that company should it be necessary for them to commence action against you, and particularly should you have any cause for suing them for damages, or otherwise, which would make it necessary for you to go into their Province to start your action. The conditions would then have to be according to the laws of any such Province.

Question: As a lot of people here are bothered with bells running at large, I should like to have all available information in regard to the Provincial law regarding same.

Answer: Full particulars are given in the Native Animals Ordinance, a copy of which may be obtained from the King's Printer, Government Building, Edmonton. Price 25c.

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The CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY offers for sale farm lands in Western Canada for mixed farming, raising cattle and poultry, and for dairying. Prices averaging about \$20 an acre. One tenth cash, balance in twenty years. Also a few improved farms, to farmers with families. For Prices and particulars, apply to—

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